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Senate

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, and was called to order by the President pro tempore.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father, God, in a tense and strained world so agitated and divided, we would seek the peace which is the gift of Thy love and grace to all those who, with true purpose of heart, turn unto Thee.

At the beginning of a new week, with tangled human problems pressing for solution, we humbly bow at this wayside shrine to which, across the long years, a pathway has been worn by those who with a sense of the eternal have here served the Republic. We come praying that to Thy servants in the high functions of governance there may be given open ears, that they may hear voices calling to high endeavor; open minds, ready to receive and welcome new light and truth as it is revealed to them; open eyes, quick to discover Thine indwelling in all this wondrous world which Thou hast made; open hands, ready to share as they hold all good things in trust for Thee, and through Thee, for Thy other children.

We ask it in the name of the Holy One who came, not to be ministered unto, but to minister. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, February 7, 1964, was dispensed with.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I send to the desk a proposed unanimous-consent agreement, and request its immediate consideration.

The proposed unanimous-consent agreement was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Ordered, That at the conclusion of its business today the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon Thursday, February 13, 1964; and that immediately after convening on said day the Presiding Officer shall, without the transaction of any business or debate,

declare a recess of the Senate until 12 o'clock noon on Monday, February 17, 1964.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, when the Senate concludes its session today, it will take a recess until Thursday, for a pro forma session only; and from Thursday, it will take a recess until the following Monday.

It is possible that the period of recesses may be extended several days beyond that time, as well.

The leadership has decided on this schedule, for several reasons: First, it will allow Senators from across the aisle to travel the length and breadth of our land, to espouse the glories of the Republican Party's great and colorful history; second, it will allow the conferees on the tax bill time in which to arrive at the final form of that important legislation.

It is my hope that the chairmen of all Senate committees will take advantage of this period of inactivity on the Senate floor to move forward as rapidly as possible the business of the committees. That would apply not only to the essential business of the Appropriations Committee and the hearings before the Committee on Rules and Administration, but also to the work of all other committees. Controversial legislation will soon demand the attention of all Senators; and it is likely that committees will not be able to meet during extended periods when such proposed legislation will be before the Senate. As it is also of some importance for Congress to adjourn at a reasonable time in this election year, so that the issues of the campaign can be presented to the American people, we must do now the work we have to do. I hope the chairmen of all the committees will use the time at their disposal to the best advantage.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Montana yield for a question?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. MILLER. I understand that a part of the reason for the schedule is to enable Members on the Republican side of the aisle to have an opportunity to travel the length and breadth of the land, to extoll the virtues of the Republican Party.

Mr. MANSFIELD. That is a part of the reason.

Mr. MILLER. But is there not also to be an opportunity during the following week for the Members on the other side of the aisle to extoll the virtues of the Democratic Party?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Not necessarily, because we do that day in and day out, 365 days a year, Sundays included.

Mr. MILLER. If that is so, do I correctly understand that there will be no Jackson Day dinners this year?

Mr. MANSFIELD. They will come along in the course of events. But we feel that our Republican brethren should have a special dispensation, so to speak, so that at the time of Lincoln's birthday they will be able to rally their cohorts as well as they can.

Mr. MILLER. We appreciate that consideration.

But in order that it may be understood that the Republicans feel the same way about their Democratic friends, let me say that I am sure the majority leader will have no difficulty in obtaining concurrence by the Republicans in connection with the Jackson week activities of the Democratic Party, because we know that while they are doing that job 365 days a year—just as the Republicans are doing—they, too, feel that they should have an opportunity to travel the length and breadth of the land to extoll the virtues of their party at a special time of the year—namely, the Jackson Day period; and we would not want the Democrats to feel that the Republicans are not in sympathy with according to them that opportunity likewise.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, we take that for granted, just as the Republicans take their Lincoln Day goings-on for granted. We understand and appreciate the spirit of comity which prevails between the two parties; and we wish the Republicans every success—up to a point.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Montana yield briefly to me?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. I should like to get a clear understanding of this situation. It is now my understanding that members of the Republican Party will go across

the land, extolling the virtues and the glorious history of the Republican Party; and that at a little later time the Members across the aisle will follow their tracks, and will extoll the virtues and accomplishments of the Democratic Party. But do I correctly understand that under no circumstances will the members of one party use the opportunity to refer to the mistakes and shortcomings of the other party?

Mr. MANSFIELD. That would be asking too much.

Mr. AIKEN. I am glad the world has not changed.

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Montana yield briefly to me?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSTON. Is it not true that this has been a custom for many, many years?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSTON. The Republicans have been going out and extolling the virtues of their party, on or about the time of Lincoln's Birthday; and a little later the Democrats extoll the virtues of the Democratic Party, at about the time of the Jefferson-Jackson Day dinners? Has not that been true for a long time?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Yes; but I am happy to say that both parties also extoll the virtues of our country.

Mr. JOHNSTON. I know that is the main thing the Democratic Party will do; I have heard the Democrats do that many times. I have not heard too many Republicans do that. Down my way, we have not heard them, unless they came down to speak to us. In recent years some of the Republicans have come to South Carolina and have told us about their party.

Mr. MANSFIELD. When they come to Montana, we welcome them; we put out the welcome mat, and treat them courteously, and are glad to have them come.

But, as I have said, we wish them success—up to a point.

COMMITTEE MEETING DURING SENATE SESSION

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Subcommittee of the Commerce Committee was authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

TRIBUTE TO GEN. EMILIO AGUINALDO

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, it is with deep sadness that many of us in the Senate and in the Congress note the passing of the great Philippine hero, Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo.

I had the pleasure of visiting with the general and his wife 2 years ago, while they were in the Veterans' Hospital in Manila. The Philippines have lost one of their greatest citizens, and in my opinion the United States has lost one of its great friends. While General Aguinaldo fought long and hard for Philippine independence, and while we were not always on the same side, I believe

there was a mutual respect between the general and the Americans and the Philippine people. It is with great sadness that we note the passing of this great man. To those of his family who remain behind we extend our condolences and our deepest sympathy in his passing.

I ask unanimous consent that an article entitled, "General Aguinaldo, War Hero of Philippines, Dies," by Carl Zimmerman, published in the Montana Standard-Post of February 6, be printed at this point in the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

GENERAL AGUINALDO, WAR HERO OF PHILIPPINES, DIES

(By Carl Zimmerman)

MANILA.—Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo died Thursday nearly seven decades after he led barefoot Philippine peasants in war for independence, first against Spain and then the United States.

He was 94 and has been nearly blind and unable to walk.

Death came after a series of heart attacks at Veteran Memorial Hospital where Aguinaldo had spent most of the past 4 years. His wife, Maria, 82, died at the same hospital last May.

Aguinaldo led the Filipino revolt against Spain in 1898 and fought a bloody rebellion against the United States after the Spanish-American War.

When the Philippines received independence from the United States on July 4, 1946, he proudly marched down Manila's Dewey Boulevard and ceremoniously removed a black bow tie he had worn for almost half a century as a symbol of mourning for the republic he had founded in 1898.

Much of his time in recent years was devoted to helping the survivors of his campaign for independence. Solemn and owlish-eyed, he preserved his military bearing always. He usually wore starched white uniforms with high choker collars.

In 1898, armed only with bolo knives and a few shotguns, Aguinaldo's forces joined the Philippines with the capture of a Spanish garrison at Binakayan. The rebels' success brought promises from the Spanish to reform their administration.

Offered money to leave the country, Aguinaldo accepted and went to Singapore, where he waited in vain for the reforms he expected. His opportunity to strike again came with the outbreak of the Spanish-American War.

FLUORSPAR, AN IMPORTANT MONTANA INDUSTRY

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, the U.S. Tariff Commission is now conducting a series of public hearings under section 221 of the Trade Expansion Act. These hearings, as I understand it, are to determine which items should be considered for possible adjustment in tariff schedules at the next round of GATT negotiations in Geneva.

Tomorrow, the Commission will consider the desirability of adjusting the tariff on fluorspar imported into this country. I wish to state emphatically that I am opposed to any reduction in the present tariff on fluorspar. This mineral is not a very large item in the Nation's total mining picture, but it is a very essential one. It is one that is extremely important to Montana, particularly to Ravalli County in western Montana.

At the present time approximately four-fifths of the metallurgical grade of fluorspar that is consumed in this country is imported. The major portion of the remaining is produced at Darby, Mont. Thus, Montana is by far the largest domestic producer of metallurgical grade fluorspar. Any reduction in the existing tariff would be disastrous to the domestic producers which are currently operating under a somewhat marginal situation.

The fluorspar industry at Darby is a major contributor to the economy of Ravalli County; in fact, it is one of the top four taxpayers in the county. If the present tariff schedule is adjusted downward, it is likely that the Roberts Mining Co. would have to shut down because they could not compete with foreign producers who have more favorable labor costs.

In brief, Mr. President, I do not believe that the United States can permit itself to become totally dependent on outside sources of metallurgical fluorspar; such action would be contrary to our national interest. In addition, a reduction in these tariffs would be a very serious economic blow to a very important area of Montana. I urge that the U.S. Tariff Commission refuse to include fluorspar among those items that will be subject to negotiation at Geneva.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a news story giving more details from the February 4 issue of the Daily Ravalli Republican published at Hamilton, Mont., be printed at the conclusion of my remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

HEARING SET FEBRUARY 11 IN WASHINGTON— BITTER ROOT FLUORSPAR OPERATIONS THREATENED BY REDUCTION IN TARIFF

A threat to the Ravalli County tax base and to the Nation's largest supplier of fluorspar—the Roberts Mining Co. of Darby—was seen here Monday afternoon by John Taber, general manager of the valley firm.

Taber said a U.S. Tariff Commission hearing will be held in Washington, D.C., February 11 on a proposal to lower the protective tariff on fluorspar produced outside the United States.

"If the tariff is lowered or eliminated it could well put us out of business," Taber commented. The Roberts Mining firm produces more than half of the commercial fluorspar mined in the United States. It has been one of the biggest taxpayers in the county since the company's operation started in 1952.

Fluorspar is used as a flux in the production of steel. The valley supply comes from Crystal Mountain, about 28 miles by road east of Darby. Fluorspar from the Roberts operation is used primarily by Utah steel mills and by plants in the Great Lakes area.

Taber, in explaining the proposed tariff reduction, said companies operating in the United States are "running close to the borderline" in cost. The current tariff amounts to about 23 percent of the total selling price of fluorspar in the United States.

He said most of the fluorspar produced outside the country is mined in Mexico. "If the tariff is lowered, Mexico would have an immediate advantage with its lower labor costs," he commented.

Taber said the Roberts firm has paid about 8½ percent of the total taxes levied in Ravalli County over the past 10 years.